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Filed 05/11/2009

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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UNITED FOOD IMPORTS, INC.

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4484

Civil Action No.

Plaintiff,

٧.

COMPLAINT

OROUBA AGRIFOODS PROCESSING COMPANY,

Defendant.

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MAY 1 : 2009

U.S.D.C. S.D. N.Y.

SHIERS

Plaintiff United Food Imports, Inc., by and through its undersigned counsel, for its Complaint against defendant Orouba Agrifoods Processing Company states and alleges as follows:

 This is a case of trademark infringement and unfair competition under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq.

PARTIES

- Plaintiff United Food Imports, Inc. ("plaintiff") is a well known wholesale distributor
 of packaged food products imported from Egypt. Plaintiff markets and sells its
 products primarily to the Middle Eastern community residing in the United States.
- Plaintiff's products are sold under its well known trademark BASMA, which
 plaintiff has exclusively used in the United States since 1998. A photograph of
 the packaging used plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 4. Upon information and belief, defendant Orouba Agrifoods Processing Company ("defendant") is an Egyptian joint stock company.

- Upon information and belief, defendant has very recently begun exporting its own
 packaged food products into the United Sates and into this judicial district, which
 products bear the identical infringing mark BASMA.
- 6. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1121 et. seq. (the Lanham Act), has jurisdiction over the parties and venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

PLAINTIFF'S BUSINESS AND TRADEMARK RIGHTS

- 7. In 1996, plaintiff's President Mr. Nabil Imam founded a company by the name of Faragalla Food Corp. Faragalla sold packaged Middle Eastern food on a wholesale basis.
- 8. Initially, Mr. Imam was selling product under the brand FARAGALLA, which was a trademark that he created.
- 9. Soon after Mr. Imam began selling product under his FARAGALLA brand he became aware of the fact that certain customers who were devout Muslims took offense to the brand name believing that the name FARAGALLA was too similar in sound to ALLAH. On that basis, many devout Muslims refused to purchase Mr. Imam's products.
- 10. Upon learning of this fact, Mr. Imam naturally decided to change his brand name.
- 11. The name which he and his wife ultimately coined to replace FARAGALLA was BASMA. Mr. Imam chose BASMA, an Arabic word which means smile in English, because he thought that it was pleasant sounding and would not be offensive to anyone of the Muslim faith.

- 12. In accordance with the provisions of the Lanham Act, plaintiff subsequently registered its BASMA and design trademark ("BASMA Trademark") in the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), and plaintiff is now the owner of Trademark Registration No. 3,398,369 for the mark BASMA and design. A true copy of plaintiff's Registration Certificate is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.
- 13. Plaintiff's BASMA Trademark has now been in exclusive use in the United States for over a decade. Over the years, consumers and the trade have come to recognize the BASMA Trademark as identifying quality packaged food products produced and sold by the plaintiff.
- 14. By reason of the activities described herein, plaintiff owns valuable goodwill associated with the trademark BASMA in the United States.

PLAINTIFF'S PRIOR RELATIONSHIP WITH DEFENDANT

- 15. The consumers of plaintiff's products are primarily residents of Middle Eastern communities in the United States. Many of these consumers expect and demand that plaintiff's packaged food products are produced according to standard specifications established in Egypt.
- 16. In 1996, when Mr. Imam first started his business, one of the first things he did was attempt to find a company in Egypt that was capable of packaging his products according to Egyptian standards. To find such a company, plaintiff hired a company based in Egypt by the name of ITC.
- 17. After a brief search, ITC recommended defendant Orouba Agrifoods Processing Company to plaintiff.

- 18. On ITC's recommendation, plaintiff began doing business with the defendant.
- 19. Plaintiff and defendant never had a written agreement.
- Form many years, plaintiff and defendant had a mutually beneficial business 20. relationship. However, in 2004, the relationship between the parties was severed.
- After the plaintiff and defendant stopped doing business, plaintiff secured the 21. services of other companies in Egypt that were able and willing to provide similar packaging services as were previously provided by defendant.

DEFENDANT'S IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE TRADEMARK OFFICE

- In 2006, two years after the parties stopped doing business, the defendant 22. sought to challenge plaintiff's trademark rights in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Specifically, defendant commenced an opposition proceeding against plaintiff.
- 23. In its 2006 pleading, defendant falsely claimed that it was the actual owner of plaintiff's BASMA mark.
- Plaintiff filed an answer denying defendant's bogus claims. However, defendant 24. thereafter took no further action and its case was dismissed with prejudice. Attached hereto as Exhibit 3 is a true copy of the order of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board dismissing defendant's claim with prejudice.
- More recently, on March 23, 2009, defendant has again sought to challenge 25. plaintiff's rights in the Trademark Office. However, since this new action alleges the identical facts that were raised in the prior action which was dismissed with

prejudice, plaintiff has moved to dismiss this action based on principles of res jusdicata.

DEFENDANT'S RECENT INFRINGING ACTS

- Upon information and belief, defendant having full knowledge of the rights of the 26. plaintiff, has willfully infringed plaintiff's trademark rights by importing, displaying, distributing, and selling in the United States similar products to plaintiff, under the identical mark BASMA.
- As shown below, the packaging used by defendant is also identical. 27.





Plaintiff's Packaging

Packaging Used by Defendant

See also a copy of packaging used by defendant attached hereto as Exhibit 4.

COUNT I TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT UNDER THE LANHAM ACT

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 28. 27 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- This count arises under Section 32 of the Trademark Act of 1946; as amended, 29. 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1),
- The unauthorized sale of packaged food products by defendant under a 30. trademark incorporating the term BASMA is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, purchasers in relation to plaintiff's identical BASMA trademark.
- The activities of the defendant complained of herein constitute infringement of 31. plaintiff's federally registered BASMA Trademark.
- Defendant is not and has never been authorized or licensed by plaintiff to 32. conduct the activities described herein, nor has it received permission from plaintiff to conduct said activities.
- By reason of defendant's acts alleged herein, plaintiff has been damaged and 33. unless defendant is restrained from continuing its wrongful acts, the damage to plaintiff, which is irreparable, will increase. The monetary damages to plaintiff, will be, unless defendant ceases its wrongful acts, in excess of \$150,000.
- 34. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER THE LANHAM ACT

- 35. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraph 1 through 34 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 36. This Count arises under Section 43 of the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 37. By reason of the foregoing acts of the defendant as alleged herein, defendant has falsely described, represented, and designated the origin of its products.
- 38. Defendant's activities are likely to cause and have caused confusion amongst the public, and are likely to deceive customers concerning the source of the products supplied by the defendant.
- Plaintiff has no control over the quality of the defendant's products that are 39. promoted, advertised, and sold under such false and misleading designation of origin, with the result that plaintiff's valuable goodwill in its BASMA Trademark is being damaged.
- 40. Upon information and belief, defendant will continue to make such false designations of origins for and in connection with its products unless restrained by this court.
- By reason of the foregoing acts of defendant, as alleged herein, plaintiff is 41. suffering irreparable harm and has been damaged. Since it has no adequate remedy at law, plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction enjoining defendant from promoting, advertising, distributing and selling products under the "BASMA"

name, together with damages in an amount thus far not determined, but which is likely, if defendant does not cease its activities, to be in excess of \$150,000.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- That defendant, and all those acting in active concert or participation with it, each (1) and all of them, be enjoined and restrained, during the pendency of this action and permanently, from engaging in or performing any and all of the following:
 - (A) Directly or indirectly infringing plaintiff's BASMA Trademark in any manner, including generally, but not limited to, advertising, promoting, distributing and selling products which bear terms which infringe said trademark;
 - Using any designation, trademark, trade name, logo or design that tends (B) falsely to represent, or is likely to confuse, misled or deceive purchasers, defendant's customers, or members of the public into believing that unauthorized products promoted originate from plaintiff, or that said products have been sponsored, authorized or licensed by or associated with plaintiff or is in some way connected or affiliated with plaintiff.
 - (C) Otherwise infringing plaintiff's BASMA Trademark or competing unfairly with plaintiff any matter or damaging Plaintiff's respective goodwill, reputation or business; and
- (2) That defendant be required to deliver up for destruction all infringing products, promotional material, boxes, labels, packages, containers and all other materials,

together with all means, including plates, molds, matrixes etc. for making or reproducing the same pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1118 and the common law.

- (3) That damages be awarded to plaintiff in the full amount plaintiff has sustained as a consequence of defendant's acts, together with any and all profits of defendant, which are attributable or arise out of or form such wrongful acts or infringement.
- (4) That statutory damages be awarded to plaintiff.
- (5) That plaintiff recover from defendant all of its litigation expenses, including reasonable attorney fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1117 and all other applicable laws.
- (6) That plaintiff have such other, further or additional relief as this court may deem just and proper.

Respectfully submitted, GOTTLIEB, RACKMAN & REISMAN Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: May 8, 2009

Richard S. Schurin (RS0199) 270 Madison Avenue 8th Floor New York, NY 10016 (212) 684-3900 

Spinach Cooking instructions

- Keep frozen (no thawing is required).
- Empty the contents into 2 cups of hot soup then leave to boil.
- Cook like fresh Spinach.
- Do not refreeze after thawing.
- Free from any preservatives or chemical substances.

المكونات الطبيعية لكل ١٠٠ جرام Nutrition Facts:per 100g serving

Calories 36 K Cal.

سعرات حرارية ٣٦ ك كالورى

Fat	.0.03 g	٢٠٠٠م	دمون کربوهیدرات	
Carbohydrate	7 g	٧جم		
Fiber	2.7 g	۲,۲ جم	أنبان	
Protein	1.3 g	۲٫۱ .و	بروتين	
Sodium	25 mg	٦٥ ملجـم	صوديوم	
Sugars	0.8 mg	۸٫۰جم	سکریات	
Calclum	93 mg	۱۲ جم	كالسيوم	
Vitamin C	2.2 mg	۲٫۲ مجم	حديد	
Vitamin A	8000 IU	٨٠٠٠ وحيده دوليه	شینامین ا	
Vitamin C	25 mg	۲۵ محم	هیتامین ج	

سبانخ طريقة التحضير

و يتم طهيها مباشرة وهس مجمدة -ويتم إضافة 7 كوب شوربة مغلية إلى محتويسات الكيس ثم تترك لتغلى -ويتم طهيهًا بنفس طرق طهى السبانخ الطازجة -

۷۰ تعید التجمید بعید إذابتها ۵ شائیة من أی مواد حافظة أو كیماویة

ه و ع حيرام



Produced in Egypt according to the Egyptian standard specifications no: 1681 / 2005 Exclusively: united food 3Chris Court, Dayton, N.J. 08810 Tel.:732 355 9600 fax:732 355 9644

Production Date:

صنع هي مصر طبقا للمواصفات القياسية المصرية رقم م.ق.م المماريد معيساً خصيصاً لشركة يونايتدهسود



خالیة من أی مواد ساخطة أو کیماریة Free From any preservatives or chemical substances.

تعفظ غی درجد حرارة ۱۸۰ م Store at -18° C Int. Cl.: 29

Prior U.S. Cl.: 46

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 3,398,369 Registered Mar. 18, 2008

TRADEMARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER



UNITED FOOD IMPORT (NEW JERSEY COR-PORATION) 3 CHRIS COURT SUITE K DAYTON, NJ 08810

FOR: FROZEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. NAMELY, OKRA, MOLOKHIA, ARTICHOKES, GREEN PEAS, GREEN BEANS, MIXED VEGETA-BLES, CAULIFLOWER, COLCASSIA, ALSO KNOWN AS TARO ROOT, GREEN SPINACH, BROAD BEANS VINE LEAVES ALSO KNOWN AS GRAPE LEAVES, FALAFEL, BROCCOLI, STRAW-BERRIES, SWEET CORN, CARROTS, CORIANDER, GARLIC, POTATOES, IN CLASS 29 (U.S. CL. 46).

FIRST USE 1-1-1998; IN COMMERCE 1-1-1998.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "GREEN MOLOKHIA" AND THE "PHOTOGRAPH OF GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES" AND "400G", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

THE COLOR(S) GREEN, RED AND YELLOW IS/ ARE CLAIMED AS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE LEAVES APPEAR IN GREEN. THE WRIT-ING ON THE PACKAGING APPEARS IN RED. THE BORDER, OVAL AND RIBBON DESIGNS APPEAR IN YELLOW,

THE FOREIGN WORDING IN THE MARK TRANSLATES INTO ENGLISH AS SMILE.

THE NON-LATIN CHARACTER(S) IN THE MARK TRANSLITERATES INTO BASMA, AND THIS MEANS SMILE IN ENGLISH.

SER. NO. 78-421,214, FILED 5-19-2004.

INGA ERVIN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Trademark Trial and Appeal Board P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

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Mailed: February 12, 2008 Opposition No. 91172895

Orouba Agrifoods Processing Company

v.

United Food Import

On December 29, 2007, the Board sent an order to show cause under Trademark Rule 2.128(a)(3) regarding opposer's failure to file a brief on the case.

Inasmuch as no response has been received, judgment is hereby entered against opposer under Trademark Rule 2.128(a)(3), and the opposition is dismissed with prejudice.

By the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

Case 1:09-cv-04484-RJH Document 1 Filed 05/11/2009 Page 17 of 19



Cooking Instructions Green Molokhia

- · Keep frozen (no thawing is
- required).
 Empty the contents into 2 cups
 - of hot soop then leave to boil. · Cook like frosh Molokhia
- Do not refreeze after thanhig.
 Free from any preservatives or chemical substances.

Istruzioni per cucinare Molokheya Verde Des Gombos (Mluhlyya)

Méthode de préparation

 Deux verres de soupe bouillie sont ajoutés au contenu du sac après Cuits directement congelés. on les laisse bouillir.

congelati (senza disgelare).
 Agguingere due lezze di minestra bollite ai contenuti, poi lasciare bollire.
 Cucinare allo stesso modo.

Tenere direttamente quando

- Cults comme les mituhiya frais.
 Non congelé après la dissolution.
 Exempt des matières conservation ou chimiques.

Grime Molutheia (Mustraut) Zubereitung:

ملوخية خضراء ob all lines course

- Frei von Konservierungsmitteln oder Nech der Auftavang nicht nochmets

di cucinare molikhia fresca.

Non congelare dopo il disgelo.

Senza nessuna sostanza

conservativa o chimica,

chemischen Millern

• ينسم طهيها، ميسائنسرة وهسم مجمدة. Wind direkt, noch liefgektühlt, gekocht. Der Tuterwindet wird liefgefroren in kochende Supre (2 Gläser)gegeben und unter beiner Famme weitergekocht. Wind genauso gekocht wie frache Worldsgenauso gekocht wie frache

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Agrifoods Processing Co. Obour City Section no: 5 Tel.: 466 50 220 Produced in Egypt according to the Egyptian standard spreifications no: 1681:2005 By; Orouba Fax: 466 50 227

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